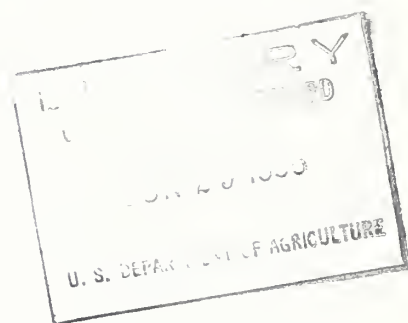


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Postwar Development of Agricultural Production and Food Consumption in Western Europe



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Production

Western Europe's farm output, which dropped during or immediately after the second World War to about 20 percent below the prewar average, made a rapid recovery in the late 1940's, and since then has continued to increase. The movement by country is given in Table 1. For Western Europe as a whole, agricultural production increased by about one-fourth between 1947-48 and 1950-51, and by another 13 percent in the following three years. In 1955-56, according to preliminary estimates, net agricultural production stands about one-fourth above the prewar average, compared with a population increase of only 14 percent.

The period of postwar recovery - roughly to 1950-51 - thus saw an increase in farm output of about 8 percent per annum, while the post-recovery rate of increase during the four-year period ending in 1954-55 amounted to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent per year. Three and a half percent, by all standards of the past, is a remarkable rate of increase which, even though it was favored by good weather, indicates a decisive increase in productivity compared with the prewar period: higher production per man, per acre, and per animal. The labor force has continued to decline; acreages, on the whole, are below prewar; and imports of feedstuffs are measurably smaller than in prewar days. It is true, of course, that increasing mechanization and other improvements imply a larger input of capital, but on the whole there is little doubt that much of the increase in production came from higher output per unit of total input.

To gauge the significance of a rate of increase in production of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent per annum, it is necessary to keep in mind that this rate represents an annual increase by from 4 to 5 percent per unit of labor input, considering the steady decline in the agricultural labor force in most countries. This rate compares with calculations for earlier periods, as given by Colin Clark,

1/ The present statement brings up to date and gives certain minor revisions of the statistics and estimates last published in Foreign Agriculture, May 1954. Like the earlier publications, the present review has been prepared as a collective study by the European Analysis Branch of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

who estimates the annual average increase in output per man-year of labor as follows: 2/

<u>Country</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Belgium	(1910-53)	2.2
Finland	(1934-50)	2.5
Denmark	(1880-1952)	2.0
Norway	(1890-1951)	2.9
Sweden	(1925-52)	4.0
United Kingdom	(1930-51)	3.7
Canada	(1929-52)	2.7
New Zealand	(1935-50)	2.2
United States	(1940-53)	5.4

The factors that have played a major role as determinants of the postwar expansion of agricultural output in Europe will be the subject of a separate study. It is clear that economic policies and general economic development have exerted a great influence. Yet it is also clear that the progress of technology has been a separate and powerful force. It was not only favorable price-cost relationships or the availability of capital that brought about the application of better farming techniques; interest in technology as such has become a factor, and has tended to raise output per unit of input, thus itself improving price-cost relationships and reducing the capital-output ratio.

Consumption

The total intake of food energy in West European countries has long been restored to what may be called a normal postwar level. It was only through 1949-50 that a calorie deficit seemed to linger on in some countries. As of now, the more prosperous countries appear to be consuming slightly less energy per person than before the war, and the less prosperous countries a little more, though as Table 2 shows there are exceptions on both sides of this pattern.

In accordance with the historical pattern of economic progress, grain consumption is down everywhere in Western Europe, not only compared with the first postwar years of food shortage, but also compared with prewar. Conversely - and as an expression of the same phenomenon of economic progress - per capita consumption of fruits, sugar, eggs, milk, cheese, and fats is up in many countries, though there are notable exceptions. The advances for fruit, especially citrus, are general and remarkable, and the rise in sugar consumption,

2/ "The Relation between the Pace of Technical Change in Farming and the Level of Agricultural Prosperity" by Colin Clark. Paper read at the 9th International Conference of Agricultural Economists, held at Otaniemi (Helsinki), Finland.

compared with prewar, in such low-consuming countries as Italy and Portugal, is startling. Various factors have caused these developments, prominent among them the growth of income and also the effect of price elasticities; retail prices of sugar, for example, have greatly declined in relation to retail prices for other commodities in Italy.

Meat consumption per capita is about the same as prewar, Western Europe taken as a whole. West Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland are still measurably below prewar, and France, Belgium, Sweden, Ireland, and Italy measurably above. Per capita meat consumption in the United Kingdom, forcibly controlled by rationing until the middle of 1954, expanded strikingly in 1954-55 with rationing removed and retail prices reduced.

Food self-sufficiency

With per capita food production above, and per capita food consumption close to, the prewar level, Western Europe has of course become less dependent on imports. The dependence on imports of food and feed has often been expressed in terms of its reciprocal - the so-called food self-sufficiency percentage. Such percentages, calculated for the prewar and a recent postwar period, are given by country in Table 3.

West Germany and Italy are the only larger countries in Western Europe that have not been able to reduce their total dependence on food and feed imports compared to the prewar period, West Germany because of the influx of millions of refugees from the East, and Italy because of its population problem and some increase in per capita consumption. The one true food surplus country and the most efficient agricultural producer in Western Europe, Denmark, has greatly expanded its export production. There has also been a remarkable increase in food self-sufficiency in such heavily deficit countries as Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. For Western Europe as a whole, the degree of food self-sufficiency rose from 68 percent before the war to 75 percent for the five-year period ending 1954-55.

It should be noted that the yardstick of measurement for these calculations is calories produced and consumed. In terms of value, all European countries produce more in relation to their consumption than they do on a calorie basis.

Imports

Increased food self-sufficiency has not meant reduced imports in all categories of food and feed alike. Western Europe is now importing substantially larger quantities of fruit and of fats and oils than before the war, a development that reflects in part the marked increase in per capita consumption of these products in many countries. But imports of breadgrains, feed grains, sugar, meat, and eggs from outside Western Europe are considerably below the prewar average 1933-34 through 1937-38. Total imports of food and feed may be down by about 10 percent, on a constant value basis, compared with prewar.

Despite this decline, Western Europe continues to lead all other regions as an importer of agricultural products. In 1954 and 1955, it absorbed about half of all United States agricultural exports, taking about a fourth of our exports of fruits and vegetables, about a half of our exports of grains and flour, over half of our exports of cotton and fats and oils, and almost 70 per-cent of our exports of tobacco. Even with further probable expansion in domestic output, Western Europe will remain a large-scale importer of food-stuffs and feedstuffs throughout the foreseeable future.

Table 1. Indices of Agricultural Production in Western Europe 1/

	: Gross 2/ :	: Net 3/ :		
Country	: Livestock : : Total : products : : only :	: Livestock : : Total : products : : only :		
Austria				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	66	60	71	67
1948-49	72	64	75	68
1949-50	80	72	83	75
1950-51	92	86	95	89
1951-52	97	92	98	92
1952-53	101	97	102	98
1953-54	106	102	110	108
1954-55	106	106	108	109
Belgium				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	88	80	104	99
1948-49	91	86	107	107
1949-50	109	96	121	108
1950-51	111	102	127	121
1951-52	110	104	123	122
1952-53	118	109	132	126
1953-54	124	114	133	124
1954-55	124	119	137	135
Denmark				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	84	74	93	83
1948-49	94	80	101	85
1949-50	108	97	113	100
1950-51	116	104	123	110
1951-52	112	102	122	110
1952-53	118	107	129	116
1953-54	125	115	130	118
1954-55	127	121	130	123

(continued)

Table 1. Indices of Agricultural Production in Western Europe (cont'd.)

Country	Gross ^{2/}		Net ^{3/}	
	Total	Livestock products only	Total	Livestock products only
France ^{4/}				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	84	86	87	91
1948-49	100	98	102	102
1949-50	101	104	103	107
1950-51	109	107	112	111
1951-52	104	106	107	111
1952-53	111	113	113	118
1953-54	120	123	124	129
1954-55	126	126	130	133
West Germany (excl.Saar)				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	70	56	74	61
1948-49	79	66	82	68
1949-50	91	81	92	82
1950-51	103	94	106	97
1952-52	108	104	111	108
1952-53	113	108	114	109
1953-54	118	113	120	116
1954-55	120	117	122	119
Greece ^{5/}				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	85	71	85	71
1948-49	82	71	82	71
1949-50	106	74	106	70
1950-51	94	81	94	83
1951-52	108	89	109	90
1952-53	100	94	100	94
1953-54	126	99	128	103
1954-55	122	108	123	111
Ireland				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	84	81	87	83
1948-49	90	85	92	87
1949-50	98	93	99	94
1950-51	97	93	98	94
1951-52	97	94	99	96
1952-53	101	99	104	102
1953-54	106	101	108	103
1954-55	112	107	114	108

(continued)

Table 1. Indices of Agricultural Production in Western Europe (cont'd.)

Country	Gross <u>2/</u>		Net <u>3/</u>	
	Total	Livestock products only	Total	Livestock products only
Italy <u>4/</u>				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	92	85	92	84
1948-49	98	97	98	95
1949-50	108	107	107	106
1950-51	110	107	110	106
1951-52	119	112	119	112
1952-53	120	120	119	119
1953-54	132	126	133	127
1954-55	125	124	124	122
Netherlands				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	76	65	84	74
1948-49	93	80	102	89
1949-50	110	99	121	111
1950-51	115	111	124	122
1951-52	115	113	125	126
1952-53	123	117	134	131
1953-54	130	126	139	137
1954-55	131	129	137	137
Norway				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	94	88	101	94
1948-49	102	94	107	97
1949-50	110	109	112	110
1950-51	116	112	125	121
1951-52	115	112	124	122
1952-53	116	112	124	120
1953-54	114	111	122	119
1954-55	120	116	122	118
Continental Portugal <u>4/</u>				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	111	98	110	96
1948-49	103	110	101	106
1949-50	107	107	105	101
1950-51	114	110	114	110
1951-52	128	114	127	110
1952-53	113	119	113	117
1953-54	135	120	134	116
1954-55	132	124	132	124

(continued)

Table 1. Indices of Agricultural Production in Western Europe (cont'd.)

Country	Gross <u>2/</u>		Net <u>3/</u>	
	Total	Livestock products only	Total	Livestock products only
Spain <u>6/</u> Pre-Civil War (1931/32-1935/36)	100	100	100	100
1947-48	99	95	100	97
1948-49	86	100	87	101
1949-50	88	98	89	98
1950-51	90	101	91	102
1951-52	112	104	112	107
1952-53	107	104	108	106
1953-54	103	101	101	96
1954-55	106	107	107	108
Sweden				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	104	106	105	108
1948-49	112	106	115	109
1949-50	120	113	123	117
1950-51	121	113	123	115
1951-52	116	110	118	113
1952-53	120	112	123	115
1953-54	121	111	127	118
1954-55	121	111	124	114
Switzerland				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	90	82	89	79
1948-49	99	88	102	90
1949-50	100	93	102	95
1950-51	110	99	109	97
1951-52	105	102	105	102
1952-53	113	106	112	104
1953-54	112	108	108	104
1954-55	117	109	116	107
United Kingdom				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	94	81	118	108
1948-49	108	93	136	124
1949-50	113	104	139	135
1950-51	120	109	148	143
1951-52	121	114	148	147
1952-53	125	118	154	156
1953-54	133	127	157	158
1954-55	137	136	160	167

(continued)

Table 1. Indices of Agricultural Production in Western Europe (cont'd.)

Country	Gross <u>2/</u>		Net <u>3/</u>	
	Livestock:		Livestock	
	products:		products	
	Total	only	Total	only
Western Europe				
Prewar	100	100	100	100
1947-48	86	78	91	84
1948-49	94	87	98	93
1949-50	102	97	105	102
1950-51	107	103	112	109
1951-52	111	106	116	113
1952-53	114	111	119	118
1953-54	122	117	126	123
1954-55	123	121	127	127

Foreign Agricultural Service, May 1956

- 1/ Prewar estimates of production of individual agricultural commodities are mostly official estimates and mostly refer to the period 1933-34 to 1937-38; in a few cases it seemed necessary to correct for biased reporting. Postwar estimates of production of individual commodities have, in a large number of cases, been revised for under-reporting in the early years. Estimates of utilization of supplies are those of the Foreign Agricultural Service. For the method used in constructing the indices, see Agriculture Monograph 10, July 1951.
- 2/ No deductions made for the value of imported feed (as part of the feed supply from which domestic livestock was produced).
- 3/ Excluding the value of imported feed (as part of the feed supply from which domestic livestock was produced).
- 4/ Including wine.
- 5/ Including wine, tobacco, and cotton.
- 6/ Including wine and cotton.

Table 2. Estimates of food consumption levels in West European countries 1/
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Country	Population	Grain : as : flour	Sugar : re- : fined	Pota- : toes	Dry : le- : gumes	Other : vege- : tables	Fruit : and : nuts	Meat, : carcass	Fish, : landed	Fats : (fat : content)	Cheese : milk	Whole : Eggs	Total
	1,000	Kilograms per year										Calories per day	
Austria													
Prewar	6,760	127	24	92	2	58	41	49	1	16	5	214	2,970
1947-48	6,940	139	12	128	4	52	36	27	3	10	2	109	2,455
1948-49	6,940	140	24	128	2	65	47	28	2	14	2	125	2,725
1949-50	6,920	133	24	118	1	66	45	32	2	16	3	141	2,760
1950-51	6,920	130	25	110	1	64	59	39	2	17	3	163	2,895
1951-52	6,935	127	27	109	1	61	52	42	2	17	3	171	2,885
1952-53	6,950	123	26	108	1	61	55	44	2	17	3	174	2,885
1953-54	6,965	120	26	108	1	61	60	44	2	17	3	175	2,875
1954-55	6,974	119	28	108	1	61	62	46	3	18	3	176	2,905
Belgium													
Prewar	8,330	126	27	180	3	38	43	44	11	18	5	82	2,935
1947-48	8,400	122	28	175	3	44	76	45	16	18	4	98	2,930
1948-49	8,600	115	28	186	2	45	46	43	12	21	4	105	2,965
1949-50	8,625	114	28	180	3	51	68	41	13	21	4	105	2,965
1950-51	8,660	107	29	180	3	58	72	40	13	22	5	112	2,970
1951-52	8,705	103	30	170	3	59	71	41	14	20	5	104	2,900
1952-53	8,758	101	30	164	2	62	83	44	13	21	5	107	2,900
1953-54	8,798	100	29	165	2	66	80	44	14	21	5	104	2,900
1954-55	8,841	100	29	162	2	59	74	46	14	21	6	106	2,885
Denmark													
Prewar	3,706	97	50	119	1	68	31	78	14	24	6	175	3,330
1947-48	4,170	105	34	134	1	71	36	64	14	15	10	186	3,030
1948-49	4,211	103	38	140	1	84	64	67	19	18	9	177	3,190
1949-50	4,250	102	40	135	1	72	48	68	24	19	7	178	3,170
1950-51	4,290	100	42	140	1	74	62	54	19	21	7	172	3,125
1951-52	4,318	99	45	139	1	71	62	53	21	21	6	176	3,155
1952-53	4,353	95	46	137	1	69	65	55	17	22	8	166	3,195
1953-54	4,392	90	50	134	1	68	64	51	18	24	5	171	3,185
1954-55	4,425	89	49	133	1	57	77	59	23	24	7	164	3,250

(continued)

Table 2. Estimates of food consumption levels in West European countries 1/ (cont'd.)
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Country	Population	Grain as flour	Sugar as refined	Potatoes	Dry le-gumes	Other : veges :	Fruit and : nuts/2 :	Meat, carcass :	Fish, landed :	Fats (fat content)	Cheese :	Whole milk :	Eggs :	Total
	1,000						Kilograms per year	wt. :	wt. :					Calories per day
France 3/														
Prewar	41,200	126	24	134	6	100	35	58	9	16	6	92	9	2,955
1947-48	40,800	125	15	154	5	97	37	52	9	12	5	78	9	2,600
1948-49	41,950	131	21	143	4	100	38	56	10	14	6	92	9	2,875
1949-50	42,300	126	22	138	4	95	40	57	9	14	6	97	10	2,880
1950-51	42,600	126	25	139	4	98	48	55	9	15	6	102	10	2,945
1951-52	42,900	125	25	136	4	97	46	57	9	15	6	97	10	2,935
1952-53	43,300	122	24	134	4	96	53	61	9	15	6	100	10	2,950
1953-54	43,600	118	26	133	5	98	53	63	9	16	7	103	10	2,985
1954-55	43,950	116	26	132	4	97	52	66	9	18	7	104	11	3,000
West Germany 4/														
Prewar	41,200	113	25	160	2	52	47	52	12	21	4	111	8	2,985
1947-48	48,100	140	15	185	3	51	46	20	12	7	3	75	3	2,375
1948-49	49,050	134	20	205	3	62	38	24	16	10	3	79	4	2,590
1949-50	49,520	119	23	186	2	48	55	31	13	15	4	103	5	2,690
1950-51	50,050	102	26	172	2	49	70	37	12	21	5	118	8	2,805
1951-52	50,470	101	27	163	1	43	58	38	12	21	5	123	8	2,760
1952-53	50,900	100	25	159	2	43	75	41	12	23	6	130	8	2,830
1953-54	51,500	98	26	160	2	47	74	43	12	24	6	132	9	2,885
1954-55	51,950	97	27	158	2	41	77	45	12	25	6	129	10	2,935
Greece														
Prewar	6,793	154	10	14	12	71	47	20	10	17	9	40	4	2,500
1947-48	7,730	153	8	30	11	67	57	14	8	14	6	37	3	2,415
1948-49	7,810	156	10	34	11	81	59	15	10	14	6	43	3	2,475
1949-50	7,890	153	9	41	10	90	63	16	11	15	6	48	3	2,510
1950-51	7,970	153	10	36	9	94	62	15	12	15	6	50	3	2,500
1951-52	8,050	154	10	39	11	99	63	14	14	15	7	41	3	2,530
1952-53	8,130	154	10	42	10	96	71	15	12	15	7	39	3	2,530
1953-54	8,220	152	10	41	11	98	74	15	12	16	8	40	4	2,540
1954-55	8,300	152	10	41	11	106	71	16	12	16	8	42	4	2,560

(continued)

Table 2. Estimates of food consumption levels in West European countries 1/ (cont'd.)
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Country	Population	Grain as flour	Sugar as refined	Potatoes	Dry legumes	Other vegetables	Fruit and nuts	Meat and carcasses	Fish, landed	Fats (fat content)	Cheese	Whole milk	Eggs	Total	Calories per day
	1,000														
Ireland															
Prewar	2,970	135	38	197	1	57	30	52	5	14	5/	152	15	3,250	
1947-48	3,000	136	32	212	1	57	33	52	6	16	1	173	12	3,255	
1948-49	3,000	137	35	197	1	55	34	52	7	16	1	175	13	3,265	
1949-50	3,000	133	37	188	1	53	38	53	7	17	1	182	13	3,300	
1950-51	3,000	133	39	184	1	59	43	54	7	17	1	191	14	3,355	
1951-52	3,000	133	41	182	1	57	33	52	7	18	1	188	13	3,345	
1952-53	3,000	132	41	180	1	59	43	54	7	18	1	188	12	3,350	
1953-54	3,000	130	41	180	1	58	37	54	6	18	1	190	13	3,390	
1954-55	3,000	130	37	177	1	58	40	55	6	18	1	192	13	3,370	
Italy 6/															
Prewar	42,600	168	7	36	12	67	52	19	8	11	5	37	7	2,560	
1947-48	45,540	164	7	39	11	76	60	15	8	9	4	41	5	2,440	
1948-49	45,870	171	10	41	12	72	48	16	8	10	5	49	6	2,565	
1949-50	46,120	170	10	36	11	72	52	18	8	10	5	50	6	2,575	
1950-51	46,440	168	11	35	11	74	58	17	9	10	5	50	7	2,585	
1951-52	46,760	165	13	40	11	74	67	17	10	11	6	54	7	2,625	
1952-53	47,330	163	14	38	10	71	69	19	10	12	6	55	7	2,645	
1953-54	47,550	161	15	41	10	77	67	20	8	12	7	55	7	2,670	
1954-55	47,780	160	16	41	10	73	66	21	9	13	7	54	7	2,675	
Netherlands															
Prewar	8,500	102	34	130	3	60	56	40	11	21	7	145	9	2,920	
1947-48	9,600	116	30	163	3	43	43	23	15	18	5	146	4	2,765	
1948-49	9,850	99	32	183	2	55	44	24	11	20	6	173	5	2,785	
1949-50	10,016	99	36	150	3	63	38	30	11	23	6	164	6	2,860	
1950-51	10,175	100	33	145	3	56	52	34	14	24	6	157	5	2,890	
1951-52	10,325	100	34	143	3	50	46	31	13	24	6	145	4	2,855	
1952-53	10,436	95	34	130	3	47	53	34	11	25	7	145	6	2,880	
1953-54	10,551	93	38	110	2	71	57	37	13	26	7	168	7	2,900	
1954-55	10,680	91	39	109	2	57	60	33	12	26	7	169	8	2,885	

(continued)

Table 2. Estimates of food consumption levels in West European countries 1/ (cont'd.)
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Country	Popula- tion	:Grain as re- fined	:Sugar toes	:Pota- toes	:Dry le- gumes	:Other : fruits and nuts ²	:Fruit and carcass	:Meat : wt.	:Fish, landed : wt.	:Fats (fat content)	:Cheese : milk	:Whole Eggs	: Total Calories per day
1,000 : Kilograms per year													
Norway													
Prewar	2,880	104	33	117	2	31	35	40	38	22	8	184	2,970
1947-48	3,150	122	22	119	1	36	24	29	48	20	4	225	2,890
1948-49	3,200	120	24	130	2	50	31	29	48	22	6	231	3,040
1949-50	3,250	111	26	120	2	29	21	34	46	22	7	234	3,025
1950-51	3,280	110	26	122	2	32	39	36	49	23	8	235	3,055
1951-52	3,310	110	26	121	2	35	40	34	49	22	9	237	3,035
1952-53	3,340	106	32	110	2	35	59	35	46	22	9	235	3,065
1953-54	3,375	102	38	105	2	45	46	34	49	25	8	242	3,110
1954-55	3,408	102	39	104	2	37	63	36	45	24	8	242	3,150
Continental													
Portugal													
Prewar	6,750	127	9	75	10	89	61	21	34	13	1	17	2,300
1947-48	7,680	122	11	105	10	92	59	19	33	12	1	14	2,300
1948-49	7,755	125	11	111	8	92	52	21	32	12	1	14	2,315
1949-50	7,830	124	11	96	8	93	59	20	35	13	1	15	2,320
1950-51	7,905	127	12	115	9	92	60	20	34	12	1	18	2,360
1951-52	7,980	127	12	120	9	95	65	20	33	13	1	18	2,405
1952-53	8,060	127	12	106	9	95	62	20	31	14	1	18	2,400
1953-54	8,140	127	13	108	8	93	62	21	32	14	1	17	2,415
1954-55	8,220	127	13	102	8	96	66	21	29	14	1	17	2,400
Spain (excl. Canary Islands)													
Pre-Civil War	23,660	144	13	95	15	112	59	27	19	15	1	66	2,725
1947-48	26,600	123	5	77	14	99	79	24	19	13	1	57	2,320
1948-49	26,800	125	8	70	13	88	60	24	20	12	1	59	2,330
1949-50	27,000	118	7	65	13	91	62	23	20	13	1	56	2,255
1950-51	27,200	119	7	75	14	90	58	23	21	11	1	61	2,240
1951-52	27,400	129	9	88	15	96	62	25	21	14	1	61	2,460
1952-53	27,600	133	10	84	14	97	57	24	21	15	1	60	2,510
1953-54	27,800	133	11	84	13	93	65	23	22	15	1	58	2,515
1954-55	28,000	132	11	84	12	96	57	24	23	15	2	60	2,500

(continued)

Table 2. Estimates of food consumption levels in West European countries 1/ (cont'd.)
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Country	Popula- tion	Grain as re- flour	Sugar : re- : fined	Pota- toes	Dry le- gumes	Other : vege- : tables	Fruit and nuts ²	Meat, carcass wt.	Fish, landed wt.	Fats (fat content)	Cheese :	Whole milk	Eggs	Total
	1,000						Kilograms per year							Calories per day
Sweden														
Prewar	6,249	98	43	138	2	23	41	48	22	18	6	242	8	3,080
1947-48	6,900	86	42	139	1	20	37	49	26	18	7	244	11	2,970
1948-49	6,925	89	44	136	2	27	51	48	21	20	8	250	10	3,125
1949-50	6,986	86	46	129	2	26	65	52	20	21	8	250	10	3,200
1950-51	7,050	87	46	128	2	28	59	51	20	22	7	245	10	3,160
1951-52	7,100	86	45	128	2	28	63	47	20	22	8	239	10	3,120
1952-53	7,150	82	42	127	2	32	74	50	21	22	8	235	10	3,095
1953-54	7,192	80	44	118	2	32	64	53	23	21	8	228	10	3,050
1954-55	7,235	80	43	116	2	31	79	53	23	22	8	232	10	3,100
Switzerland														
Prewar	4,170	115	38	89	2	72	74	48	2	15	8	254	9	3,150
1947-48	4,550	122	38	99	2	71	89	36	2	15	9	234	9	3,125
1948-49	4,610	118	35	98	2	73	92	36	2	16	10	243	9	3,095
1949-50	4,670	112	37	93	2	67	96	37	2	16	9	242	9	3,070
1950-51	4,715	110	38	89	2	76	120	41	2	17	8	236	9	3,105
1951-52	4,760	109	38	85	2	69	96	43	2	18	8	238	9	3,090
1952-53	4,815	109	38	86	2	64	113	41	2	18	8	239	9	3,115
1953-54	4,877	107	38	85	2	70	97	42	2	18	8	252	8	3,080
1954-55	4,927	104	38	97	2	65	108	43	2	18	8	250	8	3,130
United Kingdom														
Prewar	47,200	95	49/7	79	3	61	58	68	21	21	4	121	11	3,075
1947-48	49,100	114	38/7	115	2	62	47	49	24	17	4	158	10	2,965
1948-49	49,650	115	41/7	123	3	80	43	46	22	19	4	164	10	3,085
1949-50	49,900	106	38/7	122	3	58	47	55	20	20	5	169	11	3,065
1950-51	50,150	103	39/7	116	3	68	44	53	20	22	5	171	11	3,085
1951-52	50,360	101	39/7	112	3	56	48	50	20	21	4	169	10	3,010
1952-53	50,535	99	40/7	110	3	59	46	56	19	20	4	168	10	3,020
1953-54	50,674	91	49/7	101	4	64	48	62	18	21	4	167	10	3,100
1954-55	50,887	90	52/7	106	4	59	49	67	18	22	4	168	10	3,190

(continued)

Table 2. Estimates of food consumption levels in West European countries 1/ (cont'd.)
(excluding alcoholic beverages)

Country	Population	Grain	Sugar	Potatoes	Dry legumes	Other vegetables	Fruit	Meat	Fish	Fats	Cheese	Whole milk	Eggs	Total
	1,000													Calories per day
Western Europe														
Weighted average														
Prewar	252,968	125	26	103	6	71	49	46	14	17	5	104	8	2,880
1947-48	272,260	131	19	120	6	70	52	33	15	12	4	96	6	2,605
1948-49	276,221	132	23	124	6	75	46	34	15	14	4	103	7	2,745
1949-50	278,277	126	23	116	5	69	52	37	14	15	5	109	7	2,765
1950-51	280,405	121	24	114	6	72	57	38	14	17	5	114	8	2,800
1951-52	282,373	121	25	113	6	69	57	38	15	17	5	114	8	2,805
1952-53	284,657	120	25	109	5	69	62	40	14	18	5	115	8	2,830
1953-54	286,634	116	28	107	6	72	62	42	14	18	5	116	8	2,865
1954-55	288,577	115	29	108	5	69	63	45	14	19	6	116	9	2,895

Foreign Agricultural Service, May 1956

- 1/ Consumption levels as implied by official or FAS production estimates and foreign trade data as per official statistics where available.
- 2/ Fruit in terms of fresh, nuts on shelled basis.
- 3/ The Saar has been excluded in prewar and 1947-48, and included as from 1948-49.
- 4/ Includes the Western Sectors of Berlin and excludes the Saar.
- 5/ Less than 0.5 kilogram.
- 6/ Prewar data for 1938 boundaries, other data for postwar boundaries, including Trieste from 1952-53 on.
- 7/ Including glucose in terms of sugar.

Table 3. Estimated food self-sufficiency percentages for West European countries 1/

Country	Prewar <u>2/</u>	Postwar <u>3/</u>
- - - - - percent - - - - -		
Austria	68	65
Belgium	43	60
Denmark	106	131
France	83	95
West Germany <u>4/</u>	65	65
Greece	78	83
Ireland	73	87
Italy	95	95
Netherlands	65	73
Norway <u>5/</u>	48	54
Continental		
Portugal	92	89
Spain <u>6/</u>	103 <u>7</u>	102
Sweden	91	96
Switzerland	45	51
United Kingdom	22	35
Western Europe	68	75

Foreign Agricultural Service, May 1956

- 1/ Calorie value of food production from domestic resources in percent of calorie value of food consumption.
- 2/ Five-year average, mostly 1933-34 to 1937-38.
- 3/ Five-year average, 1950-51 to 1954-55.
- 4/ Including the western sectors of Berlin.
- 5/ Excluding whale oil produced for export and stocks.
- 6/ Excluding the Canary Islands.
- 7/ Pre-Spanish Civil War, 1931-32 to 1935-36.

